

fighting took place, which ended to our advantage.

The enemy, who suffered heavy losses both by our barrage fire and our counter-attacks, is now in a position to our advanced elements northeast of Cerny on a front of about 200 meters. Everywhere else our positions were maintained.

Belgian Statement.—On the whole front the artillery was quite active during the day. There was bomb and grenade fighting at the ferryman's house and near Stenardstrate and Het Sas.

French Day Statement.—In the region of the Chemin des Dames the artillery fighting became very violent toward the end of the night on the line of La Boeville-Cerny-Hurlebleu. We easily repulsed every attempt on the part of the enemy.

To the northeast of the Lauffaux a small action enabled us to take a few trench elements.

In Champagne the enemy surprise attacks in the region to the north of Meuseles Hurlus failed.

The German Reports.

German Day Statement.—The British attacks announced this morning south of the Scarpe have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Near Lauffaux French local attacks were unsuccessful.

German Day Statement.—Near Arras the fighting activity again has increased. On both sides of Monchy after short artillery preparation, the English attacked during the evening with strong forces. They were completely repulsed.

During the night artillery activity between Achelle and Queant was extraordinarily lively.

While there has been no essential change in the strength of the firing on the Aisne the violence of the artillery duel has increased in western Champagne. The position captured by us near Bray on Friday was completely maintained against a strong French attack.

The enemy lost eight airplanes yesterday.

Concentration in the West.

Convinced that the real decision must come in the west the Germans decided to concentrate all available forces there to hold if not shatter the supreme offensive of the Allies.

The Allies on their side realized the frontal attack alone insufficient to shatter the resistance power of so strong an opponent as the Germans have proved to be. It was necessary, therefore, to attack the Germans both front and rear simultaneously, and it must be remembered in this connection that the Allies' plan was on so colossal a scale that the "rear" meant not Laon nor Belgium but Russia.

To Russia then would be assigned the duty of attacking the rear and to Italy the flank attack. It was Italy's effective cooperation with the Allies that was uncertain, but they reckoned absolutely on the great Russian offensive.

Meanwhile the Germans realized that in order to maintain the west front resistance they also must attack the front and rear. But how? The answer was found in submarine warfare. They developed what German military authorities now call "the new tactics," a kind of tactics closely coordinating submarine with land operations.

Explains Russian U-Boat War.

As long as hope existed of entering into peace negotiations or of effective peace by intervention by President Wilson or other neutrals, so long was submarine activity restricted, but after the Allies' unfavorable reply to President Wilson's proposal and after the Rome conference decision became known, then the Germans, simultaneously with preparations to meet the Allies' frontal attack on the land, decided later to loose the submarine unrestrictedly to the end that this submarine campaign should have the effect of attacking on the flank and rear while the land forces were delivering the frontal attack.

Late spring somewhat delayed the Allies' defensive, thus adding to the German plan. Furthermore, Hindenburg thought to delay the offensive still longer by the withdrawal from the Somme, which he already had prepared to do.

By this withdrawal the Field Marshal hoped to make the Allies' enormous preparations temporarily useless and render their projected offensive on the Somme impossible. Thus would the Allies be compelled to prepare another offensive at another point or at two other points on the west front. For this it was believed they would require several months.

But Germans had not reckoned on the ferocious activity which the Allies were in display despite the fearful obstacles the withdrawal had created on the Somme. Before Arras the English under Haig and on the Aisne and in Champagne the French under Nivelle attacked almost immediately and long before the Germans expected it.

RUSSIAN GIRLS LURED TO VICE.

Daughters of Aristocratic Families Seized by "White Slaves."

PETROGRAD, via London, May 20.—The disappearance recently of many young women of aristocratic families resulted in an investigation which uncovered a widespread plot to lure women and girls "white slaves" after they had been robbed. Details of the plan were obtained by militiamen who raided the headquarters of the band, where they found most of the missing women, many of whom were under the influence of drugs.

One girl, a member of a prominent family, told how she had been lured and begged to be released. She and others informed the authorities they had been compelled to become drug addicts. All had been robbed of their money and jewels. Many of the women and girls were found in a back room. Most of the victims were between 17 and 19 years old, although several of them were married women.

SEES HOPE FOR PALESTINE.

Head of London Zionists Believes Britain Will Back Jews.

LONDON, May 20.—At a conference of the Zionist Federation of London today the president, Dr. Weizmann, referred to the project of the American Zionists for establishing a Jewish republic in Palestine. He considered the idea premature and said it was impossible to build a Jewish State until a majority of the Jewish inhabitants had been procured.

While hopeful that the project would be achieved at a comparatively early date, Dr. Weizmann said the idea must be approached by international law. He believed he was entitled to say, he added, that the British Government, in conjunction with Great Britain's allies, was ready to support a Jewish State in Palestine.

BULLECOURT LIKE A WAR IN CHURNING SEA

British Guns Destroyed German Trenches.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 20.—The correspondence of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on the western front, which interviewed the German officer commanding the forces who were driven out of Bullecourt.

"The enemy closed around three sides of our position," he said. "The Prussian Guard and the Pomeranians withstood the pressure day and night. It was 'super-fighting,' no longer in trenches or even in ruins of trenches, but in a series of holes, which, under the British artillery fire, were constantly changing their shape. So it was like battling in a turbulent sea, with the English artillery constantly changing the waves. British fliers were always above directing the artillery fire."

"Our rear communications were continually under enfilading fire and retreat was impossible. One company went without food for forty-eight hours and suffered worse from thirst and the smell of decaying corpses."

At this point, the correspondent says, the interview was interrupted by the explosion of a bomb thrown by a British aircraft, which interrupted the interview. This was in a rest camp, which was supposed to have been behind the lines to be out of danger.

TRIAL BY JURY IN AUSTRIA STOPPED

Adler's Trial Brings Out Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees in War.

COPENHAGEN, via London, May 20.—The trial in Vienna of Dr. Friedrich Adler, the assassin of Count Stuergh, the Austrian Premier, which ended in the conviction of Adler and his sentence to death, has served to bring into notice the suspension by the Stuergh Ministry of trial by jury during the war, in disregard of Austrian constitutional provisions.

Dr. Adler in a long and reasoned statement at the opening of the trial pointed out that the Stuergh Ministry had suspended the constitutional guarantee of jury trial on July 25, 1914, even before the declaration of war, and had since then prolonged the suspension of the jury and courts by imperial order.

Dr. Adler declared that this suspension, together with the suppression of the parliamentary life of the nation and other indications of untempered absolutism, impelled him to commit the deed.

The attorney for the defense raised an objection against the competence of the court and demanded that the case be sent for trial before a jury. The judges promptly overruled the objection, and the case proceeded to trial.

Dr. Adler's speech, which was a masterpiece of logic and reason, was interrupted by the Stuergh Ministry, which declared that the trial was a matter of internal security and that the suspension of the jury was a necessary measure.

TWO ATTACKS ON RUSSIAN LINE FAIL

Teutons Are Repulsed in North and in Carpathians.

LONDON, May 20.—German troops have made an attack on the Russian northern front in the region believed to have been selected for the drive preparatory to an advance on Petrograd. East of Kaince, which is southwest of Riga and almost on the coast of the Baltic, German detachments were thrown back by artillery fire.

Apparently it was not an attack in force and may have been only a reconnaissance. The Teutons attacked also near Mount Koweria, in the Carpathians. They were repulsed by the Russian fire.

Despite these two attacks, Berlin continues to report "no special events" on the Russian front. The Russian statement follows:

In the direction of Mitau, east of Kaince, enemy detachments which attempted to attack our positions were repulsed by artillery fire. On the other sectors reciprocal firing has taken place.

Rumanian Front.—In the region east of Koveria, in the direction of the Bystritsa, the enemy attempted an attack upon our trenches. The attacking troops were dispersed by our fire.

Caucasian Front.—A combined force of Turks and Kurds, more than two companies strong, launched an attack upon our advanced posts in the region north of Bitlis. The attack was repulsed.

Aviation.—After a fierce combat with a German Albatross one of our machines fell in the region west of Dvinia. The machine was burned.

The pilot, Ensign Lintoff, and the observer, Staff Capt. Stepanenko, perished.

Lina Cavalleri Quits Sanatorium.

Mme. Lina Cavalleri has recovered after an operation for appendicitis and was discharged from the Audouin Sanatorium, 8 St. Nicholas place, yesterday afternoon.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

Before furnishing examine the workmanship and materials used in "Hall's" Mattresses and SPRING BEDS. See the pure horse hair of the mattresses, the kind that never gets old and is always cool and sanitary. Examine the Box Springs that have made absolute comfort possible. We will tell you why both are so superior if you call at our warehouses.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

GERMAN TACTICS MEET ALLIED PLAN

Masses of Men Hurled Forward to Be Cut Down by Artillery.

THOUSANDS SACRIFICED
Offensive Arranged in Expectancy of Counter Blow by Kaiser.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The recent French and British drives on the western front accomplished their mission to the entire satisfaction of the French and British staffs and demonstrated clearly that the power of the German military machine had reached its high peak, according to the report of a high officer on one of the visiting commissions recently made to an official of this government.

"Nothing that the Germans could have done would have worked more quickly toward a decisive result for our arms than their tactics in attempting to blow our drive," this official is quoted as saying.

The Germans have demonstrated in recent weeks the extreme limit of their offensive powers on the western front, short of course of an absolute alliance with Russia. They withdrew from the Russian front at a time when they knew the Russian forces were stopped by the condition of the terrain from an offensive movement (regardless of internal political conditions) all the troops that possibly could be spared.

German Sacrifice Thousands.

"They transferred those troops to the western front and instituted counter-offensives which represented the extreme limit of their power. They massed these men shoulder to shoulder, five deep, in drives against our lines. And they met with the heaviest losses."

They met, our artillery, firing from semi-permanent positions, virtually at salvo points, with the range determined in advance. They threw their men against this artillery screen and perished in thousands.

"Now, if they had been successful they would have proved the inefficiency of our tactics, but they went against precisely the situation our tactics had framed, and they lost. They have failed to break through our advanced line with the greatest strength they can muster, and have given us the opportunity to deplete their fighting ranks by thousands, with comparatively small losses to our forces."

"Our offensive was planned and inaugurated with exactly this view. We were forced to go forward, diminishing thereby the effectiveness of our artillery preparation, to invite the counter-offensive, in which our artillery would have the fullest opportunity of effectiveness. When our forces had reached the point in their advance at which the counter-offensive on a large scale was to be launched, our artillery preparation came to its greatest usefulness. The loss to the German forces of the German army on the western front must bring about the double effect of depleting their strength at the front and their support at home."

Must Meet Submarines.

"The submarine problem must be answered not only by the number of merchant vessels offered as potential targets by the allied Governments, but also by the number of destroyers and effective submarine chasers placed upon the lanes of travel by the enemies of Germany. Speedy destroyers are the greatest enemies of the submarine. England and France have not been able to build them fast enough to cover the large field presented. The use of United States vessels will be a great help."

"Submarines are like whales; they must come up for air, aside from the necessity of coming to the surface to sight their victims. When we can checkboard the ocean with submarine destroyers we can reduce the activities of submarines to a minimum."

BERLIN DENIES WOMAN IS SHOT.

Story of Execution of American Pastor's Wife Called Canard.

BERLIN, May 19, via London, May 20.—The report, said to have been circulated in the United States, that Mrs. Katrina Couch, an American, had been executed here on a charge of espionage was denied emphatically to-day in official quarters. The authorities insist that the rumor was circulated for the purpose of creating anti-German feeling.

A news report from St. Francisville, Ill., on May 15 said that Mrs. Katrina Couch, wife of the Rev. James Couch, founder pastor of a church there, had been shot in Germany as a spy. Later the Rev. Mr. Couch said he did not believe the report. His wife was born in Germany.

Road to Constantinople.

It is problematical to officials here how far Germany might go should peace be made now with renunciation of all territory on the east and west, in political consolidation of the great territory in the southeast. It is pointed out that any German peace offer might be expected to demand at least some expansion for Bulgaria and retention of enough of the conquered Balkan territory to insure the route to Constantinople.

That it is the intention to bring Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey into a customs union, Germanizing their industries, and to surround the whole economic entity thus established with a formidable tariff wall has been made clear by the declarations of Friedrich Naumann and other exponents of an economic Mittel-Europa.

Some influential men of this group have even suggested that Germany go as far as to be a joint champion for Germany, Austria and Hungary to conduct their foreign affairs.

All of this is taken as revealing the point of a premature peace which should leave the German southeastern domains unbroken. It is regarded as giving a sinister color to recent moves for a separate peace for Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria in the region where German conquest is most safe, to the eagerness with which German leaders have taken up the cry of "no annexations" so far as the great northern Powers are concerned; to the German Chancellor's recent Reichstag speech indicating that the Government was not yet ready to renounce its territorial gains in France, Belgium and Russia while all other matters are left in suspense.

Poland to Be "Free."

Any renunciation of territory, it is expected, would exclude Poland, which would be made a "free" State under the German plan but would remain wholly under German domination.

The whole of M. Cheradame's book is based on the argument that the German military policy throughout the war has fitted in squarely with an actuating desire for conquest to the southeast. The statement of the *Washington Post* that statesmen have received information that Germany, having gained peace on the basis of the present military situation, would therefore, now, renounce territory on the eastern and western fronts, appears to have been anticipated by M. Cheradame. He devotes several pages to developing the

GERMAN PEACE TALK HIDES REAL WAR AIM

Continued from First Page.

Adhesion of the German Government itself to such a plan was not suspected by the other Powers, although the propagandists were permitted to continue their activities untrammelled and to spread their appeals in a country of strict press supervision through the *Pan-German Gazette* and other radical publications.

How closely the German Government did adhere to the plan has been demonstrated clearly. It is considered now, by the course of the war, that the revolution has been the greatest of Blum, who joined the Franco-Prussian war alliance to bring Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg into the German confederacy and thus into the German Empire, Emperor William chose war as the means of establishing the broad pathway to the southeast which was essential for the realization of the dream of a Great Germany.

The subjugation of Austria-Hungary, which would have presented a difficult task under ordinary conditions, became in these circumstances comparatively simple. A polyglot combination of States having little in common and apparently held together only by the genius of Francis Joseph, the Dual Monarchy was regarded everywhere as on the verge of dissolution. Her helplessness before Russia's armies became apparent early in the war and the opportunity which Germany seized the opportunity thus presented is pointed to as emphasizing the far-sightedness of the German plan.

Austria in Subjection.

Austria-Hungary's submission is declared to be complete both in a military and economic sense. The German officers commanding her armies, abetted by political and industrial agents scattered through the country by Germany, are holding the Austrian and Hungarian populations in a union which the hardships of war nor the inspiration of outside influences such as the Russian revolution have been able to break.

Bulgaria's declaration of war on the side of Germany was actuated by a German diplomatic coup which in itself is regarded as a further evidence that a clear road through the Dardanelles was considered in Berlin as a primary and imperative purpose of the war. It is pointed out that the only concrete cause for action set forth in the Bulgarian war declaration was the liberation of Bulgaria from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the tyranny of the Ottoman Empire, and the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania.

Such a programme, it is pointed out, would effectually break up the Greater Germany now established as the nucleus of a World Germany. It would impose upon the German people the burden of a large section of Bulgaria; would establish at the crucial southern point of the dual empire a free nation of seven million Poles now under Austrian rule; would restore 1,600,000 Italians to Italy and upward of 1,000,000 Slavs to Yugoslavia, and in addition would dismember the detached Turkish territory to the south by liberating the Armenians and the Syrians and restoring the Dardanelles from German domination.

American officials have made it clear that in cooperating with the Allies the United States was not entering a binding alliance to accomplish definite and detailed territorial aims. But there is every evidence that the Government understands in concrete form the crucial southeastern element of the situation and realizes the enormity of the struggle that must be won before the world is made "safe for democracy."

PLAN EXPOSED IN 1916.

Andre Cheradame's "German Plot" Unmasked Balkan Plan.

There is a striking parallel between the foregoing article sent out from Washington by the Associated Press, and the arguments set forth and the conclusions reached by M. Andre Cheradame, French political economist and lecturer, in his book, "The Pan-German Plot Exposed," which was published in Paris in 1916, and translated into English and published in this country in January last by Scribner, with reprints in February and March. Indeed the map on the front cover of M. Cheradame's book picturing an "impenetrable military and economic unit stretching from the North Sea to the Mediterranean" as a Prussianized Europe, covers exactly the territory dwelt upon in the Washington article as the principal German aim. M. Cheradame shows, by logical reasoning and by speeches of the German Emperor himself, as well as by book published by German propagandists and by incidents collected by him during twenty-five years or more of study of Pan-Germanism, that the dominating slogan of the German Government since the hatching of the Pan-German plot for world power in 1871 has been "From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf."

M. Cheradame appears to have anticipated practically every argument and every

item of definite information upon which the Washington despatch is based. Indeed, it appears that he anticipated it some fifteen years, as in his "The Pan-German Plot Unmasked" he quotes as follows from his book published in 1902:

Cutting Europe in Two.

"Having cut Europe in two, mistress of the Adriatic as well as the North Sea, secure in her fleet and in her armies, Great Germany would be an incubus on the world. Trieste, the Hamburg of the south, would feed her peace and victual her in war. Her industry, equipped with plant of incomparable power, would feed her with her warships those very countries which she now schemes so artfully to monopolize—Holland and Belgium, which are already penetrated; Hungary, her client; Rumania, her satellite; Bulgaria, a broken barrier; Bosnia and Herzegovina, the portals of the east. And, beyond the Bosphorus, Germany would reach Asia Minor, that immense quarry of wealth. The huge German railway projected to run from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf without a break would link Berlin to the far East. Then would the Emperor William's fabled dream be fulfilled. Germany would rule the world by her might and by her commercial wealth."

The whole of M. Cheradame's book is based on the argument that the German military policy throughout the war has fitted in squarely with an actuating desire for conquest to the southeast. The statement of the *Washington Post* that statesmen have received information that Germany, having gained peace on the basis of the present military situation, would therefore, now, renounce territory on the eastern and western fronts, appears to have been anticipated by M. Cheradame. He devotes several pages to developing the

argument that peace moves by Germany before Prussian militarism is completely crushed would in reality be war moves, and discusses the prospect of the Teutons attempting to work the "drawn game dodge," or the armistice trick. He says on page 80:

Possible German Move.

"Let us suppose . . . that Germany should declare herself disposed not only to evacuate totally Poland, the French departments, Belgium and Luxembourg, but also to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, and even to give as an indemnity all the rest of the left bank of the Rhine, under the sole and tacit condition that Germany should keep her preponderant influence, direct or indirect, over Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Turkey. . . . If matters are probed to the bottom it will easily be seen that, should the Allies negotiate peace with Germany on such a basis, the institution of Alsace-Lorraine would be only temporary, for with such a peace as that Germany would secure all the elements of power which might enable her after a very short respite to retake Alsace-Lorraine, and in the end to overcome all the Allies and to achieve in its entirety the Pan-German plan not only in Europe, but in Asia and the whole world."

"We may be quite sure that the day peace was concluded on the basis supposed Berlin would set about organizing economically and militarily, with the utmost speed, the immense territory over which its supremacy would be extended. The apparent capitulation of Berlin would have the effect, not of ending but of cunningly devising to allow Germany, driven almost to bay, to recover herself for a renewal of the struggle."

In M. Cheradame's book there is also to be found a parallel to the statements of the Washington despatch regarding the intention of Germany to bring Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey into a customs union for the greater economic development of these countries and the strengthening of the ties that bind them to Berlin.

Economic Union Plan.

On page 93, M. Cheradame calls attention to the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Budapest on February 23, 1916, when it was stated during the discussion "that with the prospect of a fresh conflagration the States allied to Germany in the present war must form an economic union."

An entire sub-chapter of M. Cheradame's book is devoted to the discussion of the programme of conquest which, according to the Washington despatch, "is said to have been circulated as early as 1911 by the Pan-German League." In this chapter he names the publications and reproduces the map of Greater Germany resulting from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, which the Washington despatch said accompanied the propaganda publications—and gives direct quotations from them, particularly from that of Otto Richard Tannenbergh, published by Bruno Volger in Leipzig in 1913, and containing the most elaborate of the Pan-German programme of conquest.

LANE STILL SERIOUSLY ILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—United States Senator Harry Lane of Oregon continued gravely ill to-day at a hospital here. Physicians said there had been no change since last night.

His illness has been diagnosed as a severe nervous breakdown, complicated by high blood pressure.

THE WAR and the Encyclopaedia Britannica

WE have decided to undertake the preparation of a New Volume to be added to the present 29 volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th Edition.

The New Volume will be devoted to the war and will have the effect of bringing the information in the Encyclopaedia Britannica down to the date of the conclusion of peace.

It will contain a full and authoritative account of the historical background out of which the war sprang, with special reference to the political, social and racial conflict of interests of all the nations concerned.

It will give exhaustive treatment to the progress of the war, step by step and in all countries.

It will show the immediate results of the war not only on the military side, but on the economic side as well, and it will thus enable the reader to foresee its ultimate results in the readjustments that will follow in all nations. The war's geographical results will also be fully dealt with, and new maps, to take place of present ones, will be given wherever there are changes in present boundaries.

The new volume will be written on the same high level of authority, comprehensiveness and impartiality which has always distinguished the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and which has made its pronouncements on any controversial subject of unique value to the reader.

The editor will take especial care to give readers a judicial account of the war, and will exercise such control over the contributors that the narrative will be free from partisan feeling and national prejudice. Those who will be asked to contribute will be writers of the same standing and qualifications as those who wrote for the Britannica itself.

The magnitude of the war, in which practically all countries are directly concerned, makes it necessary that its history should be treated with the high authority that can only be attained by employing the incomparable resources of the Britannica; it also calls for the putting into concrete and authoritative form, for present-day readers and for posterity, of the facts of a chapter of history which will be of immeasurable influence on the future of civilization everywhere in the world. The War Volume will be, in fact, a complete reference work on the greatest war of history, and in its own field just as good a book as the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The New Volume will not only give a fair, unbiased and full account of the war itself—how it started, how it was fought, the changes and innovations it brought about—but it will also deal with the results of the war outside the sphere of fighting. Particular attention will be given to those economic factors in the present war which have led to the adoption by all the belligerents of new measures to safeguard their national welfare. Articles will also be written to tell of any new discoveries or progress in industry and science.

For instance, in surgery, aviation, submarine warfare and public hygiene there have been developments of primary importance. These and any other advances in knowledge will be fully dealt with. This will virtually make the New Volume a supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica itself. Whether peace shall be made this year, next year, or the year after, the additional new matter will bring the contents of the Britannica abreast of the world's knowledge as it stands when peace has been made.

The date of publication will be as soon as possible after the end of the war.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA,

per *H. M. Peet* President.

P. S.—We have received hundreds of letters asking about this New Volume since a newspaper paragraph announced that it was to be published. We therefore now wish to inform all owners of the Britannica that they will in due course be notified of the date of publication.

This New Volume will be issued in bindings to match their sets, whether they bought The Cambridge University issue or the low-priced "Handy Volume" issue, and the price at which it will be sold to owners of the Britannica will be the same as they paid per volume for the set of the Britannica which they already own.

Straw Hats!
All the good kinds.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. The Four Corners
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Smart Linen Suits, \$45.00 upward
Tailored Suits, - - - \$69.50
of serge, tricotine or gabardine.

Afternoon and Street Dresses
Of Linen and Voile, \$65.00 upward
Of Foulard, - - - \$75.00
Of Serge and Gabardine, \$79.50

Evening Gowns, \$90.00 upward

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets

For a limited period orders will be accepted in the Dressmaking Salon for

Tailored Suits, Afternoon and Evening Gowns
At the following special prices:

Smart Linen Suits, \$45.00 upward
Tailored Suits, - - - \$69.50
of serge, tricotine or gabardine.

Afternoon and Street Dresses
Of Linen and Voile, \$65.00 upward
Of Foulard, - - - \$75.00
Of Serge and Gabardine, \$79.50

Evening Gowns, \$90.00 upward

Straw Hats!
All the good kinds.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. The Four Corners
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Smart Linen Suits, \$45.00 upward
Tailored Suits, - - - \$69.50
of serge, tricotine or gabardine.

Afternoon and Street Dresses
Of Linen and Voile, \$65.00 upward
Of Foulard, - - - \$75.00
Of Serge and Gabardine, \$79.50

Evening Gowns, \$90.00 upward